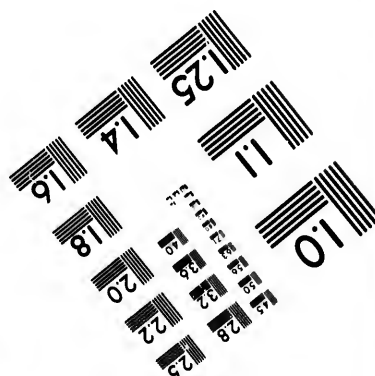
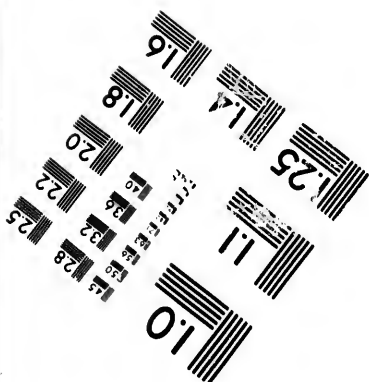
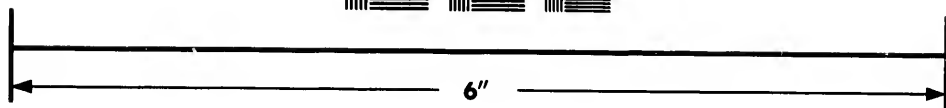
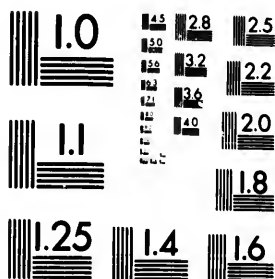


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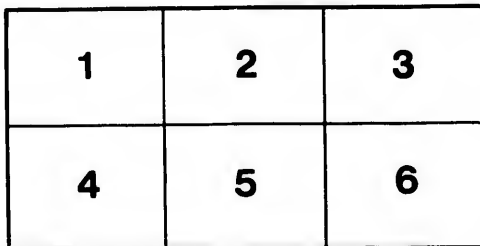
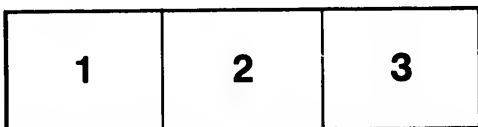
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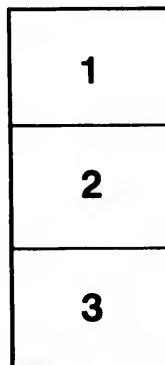
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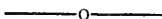


very interesting localities where the Delaware, Lenape, and their numerous allies held their yearly pow-wows; many of our streams bear to this day Indian names derived therefrom. My collection abounds in rare forms of axes, discoidal or quoit stones, celts, corn-beaters, arrow and spear points, etc. I will be pleased to send you a description and drawing of some of them.

Wishing you success, and trusting the AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN may live long and prosper, I remain sincerely yours,


Reading, Pa., Oct. 17th, 1885.

THEO. A. KENDALL.



INSIDE VIEW OF A HUDIAN DWELLING.

Editor Am. Antiquarian:

I send you an interior view of an ancient house on Queen Charlotte's Island, for the ANTIQUARIAN. Use it as you think proper; doubtless it would interest some of your readers from the novelty of its style. Such houses, from their depth in the ground, are roomy and warm. In some villages, every house has a well of clear cold water in a corner of its floor. With regard to the copper money, I am sorry you did not give the T instead of the T. In speaking of their value in blankets, a mistake occurs; instead of "three cornered," it ought to read "three points." These points  are marks on the corners of each blanket to show their quality.

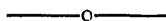
The house from which the view was taken is strictly ancient; the entrance is through the oval hole in the carved column to the house. The depth of the floor below the outside surface ranges from 4 to 12 feet. The excavations for these houses range from 25 to 50 ft. in width, and from 30 or 40 to 80 ft., or even more, in length. The two benches shown on every side of the house are for the inmates to sleep on when there are no bed-rooms; the lower one is wide enough for a person to sit comfortably in a chair. The upper bench in this house is ten feet wide and about six feet in perpendicular height above the floor; it has a rope along the brink of it to prevent any one from falling off. A floor is laid from this bench back to a cribbing of squared logs, which prevents the earth from falling in, and against which the boards comprising the walls of the house are fixed if nailed, which seldom happens in houses in their towns; never in the old houses; all are set in a groove, running the whole length of the plank. The planks used for these benches are all of one piece: their size is guided by the dimensions of the house being built. I have seen planking used for this purpose, 80 feet in length, 6 feet in width, and 12 inches in thickness; all hewn out of a cedar tree by little hand adzes. They used also wooden wedges and stone hammers. These little adzes were made of copper until lately, when they got steel, *cruh yettia* (iron metal) from the *yett subtay* (iron men, white people,) who visited them at the beginning of this century. The

floors in the houses are two inch boards; the place for the fire is in the center of the house; it has a bordering of sea shells, broken very fine; the smoke gets out through a hole in the roof. The stick hanging over the fire with the chains is used for smoking fish, or if wished, cooking them. The other one is for drying clothes by. The little room on the upper bench is a sort of box bed. This sort of house will soon be a thing of the past. Since 1883 they have been pulling down the old houses and rebuilding after our style.

Yours Respectfully,

Oakvale, June 10, 1884.

JAMES DEANS.



Editor Am. Antiquarian:

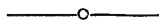
In reply to request, I mail you prints of a number of arrows in my collection. My collection consist of

Arrows and spears, (the pick from about 75,000,).....	5,000
Mortars from one ounce to 25 lbs. weight,.....	20
Pestles, pounders and hammers,.....	50
Beads and pendants,.....	25
Sinkers,.....	10
Scrapers,.....	25
Knives,.....	7
Grave ornaments and other carvings,.....	10
Highly carved pipes from B. C., (not prehistoric,).....	8
Articles unknown,.....	20

Mrs Kunze, of Umatilla is the only person having a large collection that I know

Oregon City, Ogn., July 25, '87.

H. C. STEVENS.



THE KENTUCKY SILVER FIND.

Editor Am. Antiquarian:

In your July number of the ANTIQUARIAN Mr. T. H. Lewis has replied to an article of mine which appeared in the May number.

In my article I stated: "Details of the work and find almost lost." I also wrote to the Mr. Brown mentioned by Mr. Lewis, and he says (as did my article,) "The relics were found by two boys whose names I do not remember." Mr. Mercer also corroborates Mr. Brown's statement. Mercer talked with the boy who brought the relics to Cincinnati. This boy was one of the two who did the digging.

I may have been mistaken in the location of the mound, as I never was at Portsmouth, but relied upon what Mr. Mercer said, having obtained most of the information concerning the find from him. But this I *do know*: the axe was not found with the

any person had the misfortune to be taken a prisoner of war and was conveyed to a village belonging to hostile parties, what he had to do on landing was to look along the village for a crest showing his own clan. If he found one, all he had to do was to tell his captors, "I belong to such a crest or clan; let me go to such a house." They would give him his liberty, saying "go; you are safe." Although the two tribes were still at war, as long as he chose to live there he was safe. If he or she wished to go home they had a safe conduct to the boundary of their own country. If any one were hungry or sick or blind in a strange village, or old and infirm at home, without relations, those of their crest had to take care of them, and if they died they had to dispose of the body in the dead house belonging to the same crest.

If a party from a distant village went to another, on arrival they divided, each one taking his or her abode in the house which showed their several crests; while there they were entertained free of charge, and those not belonging to it were expected to pay or, at least, make a few presents. From long-forgotten ages down to within a few years past, every one who could afford to keep them had a number of slaves obtained by purchase from other tribes or taken as prisoners of war. When a chief or slaveowner died his slaves were killed in order that they might be useful to their dead owners in the other life. Moreover, when a house was being built a slave was killed and his or her body placed on the bottom of the hole in which the *guyring* or main carved column was to stand, its lower end being placed on the body. If a slave had been killed for that purpose an image of a man or woman, as the case might be, was carved with their head down, on the lower part of the column, showing what had been done. I have never yet known nor heard of the Hidery killing slaves for that purpose. Being always on the make, to the Hidery one living slave was worth forty dead ones. So they quietly sold a slave to another tribe. Of course they had to place an image, with the head down, all the same as if one had been killed and the body placed underneath.

Every man was expected to build a house during his lifetime; more especially when he took to himself a wife. With the house he had to raise his column on the front, showing the social standing of himself and wife, the wife's crest being generally placed on the top of the post, while his own was placed on the bottom. Every house when finished got a name, either connected with the house or the people living in it or some event happening while in course of erection. For instance, the house of the owls, "nah coot quinees," owl house; the people living in it were owl house people—too quinees Hidery—so named because they belonged to the coot-quinees ton or owl crest. A house through which the wind sounded was named "neh querga-heegan." That is, wind sounding house. A house in which were a lot of boxes or had a box for its door step was